A List of the Butterflies of Borneo with Descriptions of New Species.

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Part I.

(DANAINÆ TO AMATHUSIINÆ).

Only three lists of the butterflies of Borneo that can pretend to any completeness have been published hitherto. One by Messrs. Distant and Pryer appeared in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" 1887; another by Messrs. Pryer and Cator in the "British North Borneo Herald" of 1894—a list remarkable for the number of *nomina nuda* contained in it, and a third by Mr. E. Bartlett in the "Sarawak Gazette" of 1896, reprinted in the "Zoological Note-Book of Sarawak" by the same author. All three lists are now out of date and many new species have been described even since the compilation of the last one; for example Mr. Bartlett records only 139 Lycænidæ, whereas the number of species of this family now known from Borneo just exceeds 300. Consequently I feel justified in adding to the literature on Bornean Lepidoptera, especially as I do not expect that many more discoveries of new species will be made in the future in an island that has been so well explored faunistically as Borneo; in short, this list has some claim to completeness and finality.

A few new species are described for the first time, and as considerable trouble has been taken in consulting all available literature on Oriental butterflies and as most of the specimens have been referred to Dr. A. G. Butler and Mr. F. A. Heron, of the British Museum, and by these well-known authorities declared to be in every probability undescribed, I trust that my new species are really "good species."

The question of nomenclature has been rather a difficult one; the systematist has to steer between the Scylla of "lumping" and the Charybdis of "splitting," for to regard all geographical varieties (topomorphs) of a wide-spread species as identical is unscientific, to regard each variety, on the other hand, as a separate species is almost equally unscientific and, further, tends to obscure the problems of geographical distribution. There is a third alternative and that is, to adopt the cumbersome trinomial system, distinguishing well-marked topomorphs of a wide-spread species as sub-species, giving them separate names* and noting the distribution of the species as a whole. Such is the method adopted in this list; a species is recorded, if the typical form occurs in Borneo that fact is noted and the distribution of the typical form and the sub-species (component parts of a species) occurring outside Borneo are also noted; if the typical form does not occur in Borneo, the name of the sub-species that does occur follows the name of the species and the distribution of the species as a whole is recorded.

Unfortunately some of the families of butterflies have not been studied so thoroughly as others, whilst some families again have been studied from a different point of view to others: for example, Messrs. Elwes and Edwards in their "Revision of the Oriental Hesperiidæ" (Trans. Zool. Soc Vol. XIV part IV, 1897), do not allow a single sub-species, whereas Hon. W. Rothschild and Dr. K. Jordan in their memoirs on the Papilioninæ and on the Nymphaline genera, *Eulepis*, *Charaxes*, etc., regard every topomorph of a wide-spread species as a sub-species and this to my mind appears to be the more scientific method. Much work along these lines still remains to be done. but it can be done only by one who has frequent access to extensive collections and well-stocked libraries, therefore though this list lays claim to some completeness so far as an *enumeration* of the forms of butterflies occurring in Borneo goes, it does not claim in every instance to discuss the relationships between these Bornean forms and close allies inhabiting other areas.

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* For an able exposition and defence of the trinomial system of nomenclature see Novitates Zoologicæ Vol. IX. Supplement, 1903, pp. xxvi et seq.

At the end of this list will be given a table showing at a glance the geographical distribution of the various species. A few field notes are put in square brackets after the records of distribution of the respective species.

I am indebted to Mr. F. Moore and to Herr H. Fruhstorfer for their kind help; the late Mr. L. de Nicéville was a most valued correspondent whose sound advice and generous aid I sadly miss now.

LEPIDOPTERA RHOPALOCERA.

Fam. NYMPHALIDÆ.

Sub-fam. DANAINÆ.

Genus *Hestia*.

1. *Hestia lynceus*, Drury.

H. lynceus, Drury. Illustr. Exot. Ent. ii. pl. 7 f. 1 (1773).
H. reinwardti, Moore, P. Z. S. 1883. p. 218.
Sub-sp. *H. lynceus druryi*, Moore, with a melanic form *fumata*, Fruhst.

Fruhstorfer (Berl. ent. Zeitschr. Bd. xlii. p. 314. 1897) divides *H. lynceus* into five sub-species occurring in Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Nias, Sumatra, Mentawei Is., Natuna Is., Borneo and Java. The species is a common one and the Bornean sub-species with its melanic form is distributed throughout the island; *H. lyn. druryi* occurs also in Sumatra and the Natuna Is.

[Two males were observed courting a female in the jungle at Santubong: the female was situated on a leaf about 12 feet from the ground, over her a pair of males fluttered with a peculiar short up-and-down flight as if they were sliding on perpendicular wires; the female slowly opened and closed her wings but otherwise remained immoveable for about three minutes when she suddenly dashed off with the males in hot pursuit, and all three were soon lost to sight].

2. *Hestia belia*, Westw.

H. belia Westwood. Cab. Orient. Ent. pl. 37. fig. 2

Sub-sp. *H. belia hypermnestra*, Westw.

Sub-sp. *H. belia belina*, Fruhst.

The typical form of *H. belia* occurs in Java and Sumatra, the two sub-species mentioned above in Borneo, another (*H. bel. linteata*, Butl.) in the Malay Peninsula, and a fourth in Java. Distant (Rhop. Malay p. 406) records *H. linteata*, Butl. from Banjermassin, but this is probably the same as sub-sp. *belina*.

Genus *Nectaria*.

3. *Nectaria leuconoë*, Erichs.

Idea leuconoë, Erichs. Nova Acta. Ac. Nat. Cur. xvi p. 283 (1834).

Sub-sp. *N. leuconoë nigriana*, Grose-Smith.
North Borneo, Taganac Island.

Sub-sp. *N. leuconoë chersonesia*, Fruhst.
South Sarawak, Malay Peninsula, Singapore and adjacent islands, Billiton.

Sub-sp. *N. leuconoë natunensis*, Swell.

I am not at all certain that the varieties and local races of this species are all worthy of sub-specific rank; *Natunensis* in especial seems to possess no well-marked characteristics. In the Sarawak Museum collection there is a male from Buntal, Sarawak, which might be either *nigriana* or *natunensis* and a female from Trusan, N. Sarawak is intermediate in character between *nigriana* or *chersonesia*. Other sub-species occur in Japan, Philippines Palawan, Talaut, Sangir, Java, Engano.

The species frequents the sea-shore.

Genus *Ideopsis*.

4. *Ideopsis daos*, Boisd.

Idea daos, Boisduval, Spec. Gén. Lep. I, pl. 24. f. 3 (1836).

Borneo and Lingga Archipelago, with sub-species n, Singapore, Penang, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Niasi China, Hongkong.

The Natuna island forms appears to belong to another sub-sp. *I. daos perakana*, Fruhst.

[This common and distasteful species is mimicked by a Chalcosiine moth, *Isbarta pieridoides*, and by the female of *Papilio delesserti*].

Genus *Danais*.

Sub-genus *Radena*.

5. *Danais* (*Radena*) *vulgaris*, Butl.

Danais vulgaris, Butler., Entom. Month. Mag. xi, p. 164, (1874).

A common and widespread species, occurring in Singapore, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Nias and Natuna Islands.

[This species and *Parantica eryx*, Fab., are mimicked in Borneo by the following butterflies :—*Elymnias lais*, ♂, *Euripus halitherses*, ♂ and *Papilio megarus*].

6 *Danais* (*Radena*) *juventa*, Cram.

Papilio juventa, Cramer. Pap. Ex. ii, pl. 188 B. (1779).

A common sea-side species, ranging nearly all over the Malay Archipelago.

Sub-genus *Tirumala*.

7. *Danais* (*Tirumala*) *septentrionis*, Butl.

Danais septentrionis. Butler, Ent. Month. Mag. vol. xi, p. 163, (1874).

Occurs also in India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Formosa.

Mimicked in Borneo by :—*Papilio macareus macaristus*.

8. *Danais* (*Tirumala*) *microsticta*, Butl.

Danais microsticta. Butler, Ent. Month. Mag. vol. xi, p. 163. (1874).

Occurs also in Java and Nias.

Fruhstorfer considers this to be merely a sub-species of *septentrionis*.

Sub-genus *Limnas*.

9. *Danais* (*Limnas*) *chrysippus*, L.

Papilio chrysippus. Linnæus. Mus. Ulr. p. 263, (1764).

[This very widely distributed insect is common in N. Borneo but of extreme variety in the more southern parts of the island; it is interesting to note that the females of *Hypolimnas misippus* which mimic it very closely are hardly ever met with except in N. Borneo though the males are somewhat less rare in the southern part of the island; in other words, the local distribution of the mimics closely follows that of the model].

Sub-genus *Salatura*.

10. *Danais* (*Salatura*) *plexippus* L.

Papilio plexippus, Linnæus Mus. Ulr. p. 262, (1764).

Sub-sp. *D. plexippus intensa*, Moore.

The typical form ranges from Japan through India to the Nicobars, it occurs also in the Philippines. The subspecies *intensa* occurs only in Borneo, Nias and Java; another sub-species is found in Malacca, Singapore and Sumatra.

11. *Danais* (*Salatura*) *melanippus*, Cr.

Papilio melanippus, Cramer, Pap. Exot. ii. pl. 127 fig. A. B. 1779.

Sub-sp. *D. melanippus hegesippus*.

Fruhstorfer (l. c. 1899 p. 74) has united these two old species. The typical form of *melanippus* he restricts to Java, Nepal, Assam and Penang? (fide Marshall and de Nicéville). The form *hegesippus* occurs in Sumatra, Singapore, Natunas, Malay Peninsula, Penang, Billiton, Mergui Is., and is now recorded for the first time from Borneo. Another sub-species occurs in Burma, Orissa and Bengal.

12. *Danais* (*Salatura*) *lotis*, Cr.

Popilio lotis, Cramer, Pap. Exot. p. 111, pl. 230, Fig. D. E. (1777).

The typical form is confined to Borneo, sub-species occuring in the Philippines and Celebes.

Sub-genus *Bahora.*

13. *Danais* (*Bahora*) *aspasia*, Fab.

Papilio aspasia, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. ii, p. 15, n. 145 (1787).

Ranges from Burma, to the Philippines and Banca.

[Mimicked by the female of *Nepheronia lutescens.*]

D. (*Bahora*) *cleona*, Cram., is a Moluccan species and has been wrongly recorded from Borneo. I cannot agree with Fruhstorfer in regarding *D. aspasia* as merely a sub-species of *D. cleona.*

Sub-genus *Parantica.*

14. *Danais* (*Parantica*) *eryx*, Fab.

Papilio eryx, Fab. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 423. (1789).

Occurs in Borneo with a sub-species in Nias.

Sub-genus *Caduga.*

15. *Danais* (*Caduga*) *crowleyi*, Jenner Weir.

Caduga crowleyi. Jenner Weir. Entomologist, 1894, p. 109.

The species is confined to Borneo, occurring on Mts. Kina Balu and Penrissen. Fruhstorfer considers this to be merely a sub-species of *D.* (*Caduga*) *melaneus*, Cr., but this must be quite wrong for *D. melaneus* is a typical Caduga, with both patches of scent-scales on the hind-wing traversed by a lengthened swelling of the vein (cf. Moore, Lepidoptera Indica, p. 60). Whilst in *D. crowleyi* only the patch on the sub-median vein is so traversed, the patch on the internal vein is almost obsolete, whilst that on the lower median vein is large and spatulate as in *Parantica*; in short *D. crowleyi* is not a true Caduga at all.

16. *Danais* (*Caduga*) *luzonensis*, Feld.

Danais luzonensis, Felder, Wien. Ent. Mon. iv. p. 398. n. 17 (1860).

Sub-sp. *D. luzonensis præmacaristus*, Fruhst.

From N. Borneo. (Mt. Kina Balu) and Mt. Penrissen. The Bornean form has been confused with the Javan *Caduga larissa*, Feld., another sub-sp. of *luzonensis*; other sub-species occur in the Lesser Sunda Is., Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula; the typical form is confined to the Philippines and Palawan.

[The species was common on Mt. Penrissen and often flew in company with *Caduga crowleyi; Elymnias lais* ♂ mimicked both species.]

Genus EUPLŒA.

Sub-genus *Menama*.

17. *Euplœa* (*Menama*) *lorzæ*, Moore.

Menama lorzæ, Moore, P. Z. S. 1883, p. 265, pl. 31, fig 5.

Occurs in North Borneo only.

Sub-genus *Tronga*.

18. *Euplœa (Tronga) crameri*, Lucas.

Euplœa crameri, Lucas, Rev. Zool. 1853, p. 318.
Tronga brookei, Moore, P.Z.S. 1883, p. 268, n. 8.
Tronga labuana, Moore, l.c. p. 268, n. 9.
Tronga daatensis, Moore l.c. p. 268, n. 10.

I agree with de Nicéville & Fruhstorfer in uniting the Labuan and Daat Is. forms with the mainland species *crameri*, and with de Nicéville in sinking *brookei* as another synomym. *E. crameri typica* is confined to the Philippines, Borneo and the Natunas, with doubtful sub-species ranging from India to all the Sunda Islands.

[This and the following species are mimicked by:— *Hypolimnas anomala* ♀, *Elymnias pellucida*, *Papilio paradoxus telesicles* ♀ ab. *russus* and ab. *leucothoides*, *Papilio leucothöe ramaceus* and the Chalcosiine moth *Isbarta macularia*.]

19. *Euplœa* (*Tronga*) *bremeri*, Feld.

Euplœa bremeri, Felder, Wien. Ent. Monat. iv, p. 398, n. 16 (1860).

Tronga pryeri, Moore, P.Z.S. 1883, p. 269.

The differences between specimens in the Sarawak Museum of *E. bremeri* (*E. Marsdeni*, syn.) from Singapore and *E. pryeri* from British North Borneo are so small and so inconstant that I have no hesitation in writing the two species under one name. Fruhstorfer divides the Trongas into two groups :—

1. Hindwing with a prominent row of submarginal dots.
2. Hindwing with a double series of very large clear white spots.

In the former group he places *E. bremeri*, as a subspecies of *E. Crameri*, in the latter he places *E. pryeri*, yet all the specimens of *E. bremeri* that I have seen should be placed in group 2. In any case the species is rather a doubtful one. It ranges from India through the greater part of the Indo-Malayan region.

Sub-genus *Adigama.*

20. *Euplœa* (*Adigama*) *scudderi*, Butler.

Crastia scudderi, Butl. Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. xiv, p. 297 (1878). Confined to Borneo.

[Mimicked by the *Chalcosiine moth*, *Amesia hyala*].

Sub-genus *Penoa.*

21. *Euplœa* (*Penoa*) *uniformis*, Moore.

Penoa uniformis, Moore, Lepid. Ind. vol. i, p. 99 (1890).

Confined to Borneo; possibly only a sub-species of *E. alcathöe*. God. or *E. ménétriésii*, Feld.

[Mimicked by *Elymnias lutescens* and *Mimeuplœa tristis*].

22. *Euplœa* (*Penoa*) *zonata*, Druce.

Euplœa zonata, Druce, P.Z.S.. 1873, p. 338. Confined to Borneo.

[Mimicked by *Papilio slateri hewitsoni*].

23. *Euplœa* (*Penoa*) *masina*, Fruhst.

Euplœa (*Penoa*) *masina*, Fruhstorfer, Berl. Ent. Zeit. XLII, 1897, p. 16. Confined to Borneo.

Sub-genus *Trepsichrois*.

24. *Euplœa* (*Trepsichrois*) *claudius* Fab.

Papilio claudia, Fabricius, Gen. Ins. p. 263, (1777).

Sub-sp. *E. claudius mulciber*, Cr.

The typical form occurs in India, Burma, Siam, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and some of the lesser Sunda Island; the sub-species *mulciber* is confined to Borneo, other sub-species occur in Southern India, Java, Nias, Mentawei Island and the Philippines.

[The pupa is a most brilliant object, of a bright burnished gold reflecting like a mirror, with spots and dashes of reddish brown and orange. It is nevertheless not at all conspicuous, since it is always suspended from the underside of a leaf and gives the effect of a hole in the leaf through which the sun is shining. I shall never forget my astonishment, when, on one occasion I attempted to thrust my finger through such a hole and encountered instead the resistance of a large and apparently brilliant pupa.

The *imago* is widely mimicked, the following is a list of the mimics:—

Males. *Euripus halitherses* ♀ *forma cinnamomeus*, *Hypolimnas anomala* ♀, *Elymnias borneensis*, *Papilio paradoxus telesicles* ♂, *Pompelon subcyanea*, *Callamesia striata* ♂.

Females. *Elymnias lais* ♀, *Papilio paradoxus telesicles* ♀, *Callamesia striata* ♀].

Sub-genus *Calliplœa*.

25. *Euplœa* (*Calliplœa*) *adyte*, Boisd.

Euplœa adyte, Boisduval, Bull. Ent. Soc. Fr. 1859, p. 156.

Sub-sp. *E. adyte aristotelis*, Moore.

No less than sixteen sub-species of *E. adyte* are distinguished by Fruhstorfer, ranging all through the Malay Archipelago to Melanesia: *aristotelis* is confined to Borneo—*natunensis* occurs in the Natuna Is.

Sub-genus *Macroplœa.*

26. *Euplœa* (*Macroplœa*) *corus*, Fab.

Papilio corus, Fab. Ent. Syst. iii, p. 41, (1793).

Sub-sp. *E. corus butleri*, Moore, (*Syn. E. Godmani* Moore).

This sub-species is confined to Borneo; the typical form occurs in Ceylon and other sub-species range from Burma through the Malay Peninsula and Sunda Islands to Palawan and Celebes.

Sub-genus *Danisepa.*

27. *Euplœa* (*Danisepa*) *diocletianus*, Fab.

Papilio diocletianus. Fabricius. Ent. Syst. III. 1, p. 40, n. 118 (1793).

Papilio Radamanthus. Fabricus, Ent. Syst. III. 1, p. 42, n. 127 (1793).

Sub-sp. *E. diocletianus lowei*, Butler.

The typical form according to de Nicéville occurs in India, Burmah, Indo-China, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Billiton, Banka, Natuna Is. The sub-sp. *lowei* is confined to Borneo. *E. schreiberi*, Butler, has been wrongly recorded from Borneo, it is apparently confined to the island of Nias.

[As I pointed out elsewhere* the females of *E. diocletianus lowei* are extremely rare whilst the males are common; in Singapore both males and females of *E.* (*Dan.*) *diocletianus*, Fab., are common. It is at least curious that the female *lowei* should differ noticeably from female *E. diocletianus* whilst the males of both form are almost identical.

The species is mimicked by :—Males :—*Euripus halitherses* ♀ *forma pfeifferæ*, *Papilio caunus mendax* ♂,

Females :—*Euripus halitherses* ♀ *forma euplœoides*, *Papilio caunus mendax* ♀ *Mimeurplœa* and also *hadamanthus*].

From Borneo; it occurs in Nias.

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*Journ. As. Soc. Straits Br., No. 35, p. 31.

Sub-genus *Salpinx*.

28. *Euplœa* (*Salpinx*) *leucostictos*, Gmel.

Papilio leucostictos Gmelin (Pap. L.) Syst. Nat. I. 5, p. 2289, n. 889 (1788-1791).

Sub-sp. *E. leucostictos syra.* Fruhst.

Sub-sp. *E. leucostictos kadu.* Esch.

The typical form occurs in Java. I have taken the form *syra* on Mt. Matang. *kadu* occurs in N. Borneo, Palawan and Philippines and is another proof of the Philippine element in the N. Bornean fauna.

Sub-genus *Isamia*.

29. *Euplœa* (*Isamia*) *aegyptus*, Butl.

Euplœa ægyptus, Butler, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 277.

Occurs in Borneo, with sub-species in Billiton and Philippines including Palawan.

[The species is synaposematic with *E. Crameri* and is mimicked by the same species of butterflies and moths].

30. *Euplœa* (*Isamia*) *lowei*, Moore.

Isamia lowei, Moore, P. Z. S. 1883, p. 316.

Confined to Borneo, possibly a sub-species of *ægyptus*.

31. *Euplœa* (*Isamia*) *rafflesi*, Moore.

Isamia rafflesi, Moore, P. Z. S. 1883, p. 314.

Sub-sp. *E. rafflesi sophia*, Moore.

Borneo and Sumatra, other sub-species occur in Singapore, Nias, and Mentawei, the typical form occurs in Java—De Nicéville (J. A. S. B. vol. lxx, 1901), considers all the above species to be synonymous with *Isamia chloë*, Guér. from Malay Peninsula.

Sub-genus *Stictoplœa*.

32. *Euplœa* (*Stictoplœa*) *dufresnei*, Godt.

Danais dufresnei, Godt. Euc. Méth. ix. Suppl. p. 815 (1823).

Sub-sp. *E. dufresnei tyrianthina*, Moore.

The sub-species occurs only in N. Borneo, where there is a distinct Philippine element. The typical form occurs in the Philippines, other sub-species in Sumatra, Java, Lombok, Sumba, Sumbawa, Alor, Palawan.

Messrs. Pryer and Carter in their list recorded *E. binotata*, Butl., from N. Borneo, but this is certainly erroneous as the species is otherwise only known from N. India. They also record *E.* (*Stictoplœa*) *susah*, n. sp. which, however, is a mere *nomen nudum*, no description of the insect being given.

Sub-fam. SATYRINÆ.

Genus *Mycalesis.*

Sub-genus *Satoa.*

33. *Mycalesis* (*Satoa*), *maianeas*, Hew.

Mycalesis maianeas, Hewitson, Exot. Butt. iii, p. 87 *Myc.* t. 5, f. 27, 28 (1864).

Occurs also in the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Sub-genus *Orsotriæna.*

34. *Mycalesis* (*Orsotriæna*) *medus*, Fab.

Papilio medus, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 488, (1775).

Ranges over the Indian regions, Malay Peninsula, Sunda Islands, Celebes, Timor, Philippines and Hainan. The dry season form (*runeka*, Moore) does not occur in Borneo.

Sub-genus *Calysisme*

35. *Mycalesis* (*Calysisme*) *perseus*, Fab.

Papilio perseus, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 488 (1775) ♀

Various authors record this species from Borneo, but I have not yet met with it. It occurs in the Indian region, the Malay Peninsula, Sunda Is., Philippines, Hainan and Formosa. The dry-season form does not occur in Borneo.

36. *Mycalesis* (*Calysisme*) *polydecta*, Cram.

Papilio polydecta, Cramer, Pap. Exot ii, pl. 144 Fig. e. f. ♀ (1777).

In the Sarawak Museum collection is a long series of this species, corresponding very well with the figures 1b, 1d, 1e, 1g. of Plate 61, in Moore's *Lepidoptera Indica* The species appears to have been previously recorded from India and Ceylon only; its validity is rather doutful.

Sub-genus *Culapa.*

37 *Mycalesis* (*Culapa*) *mnasicles*, Hew.

Mycalesis mnasicles, Hewitson, Exotic Butt. iii, *Myc.* pl. 5, figs. 32, 33 ♂ (1864).

The species is also recorded from Upper Burma, Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Sub-genus *Martanda.*

38. *Mycalesis* (*Martanda*) *janardana*, Moore.

Mycalesis janardana, Moore. Cat. Lep. Mus., E. I. C. i, p. 234, (1857).

Previously unrecorded from Borneo, Dr. R. Hanitsch collected two specimens at Kiou, Kina Balu. Other localities: Malay Peninsula, Singapore (Davison), Java, Sumatra, Celebes (Hose).

Sub-genus *Mydosama.*

39. *Mycalesis* (*Mydosama*) *fuscum*, Feld

Dasyomma fuscum, Felder, Wien. Monats. iv, p. 401, (1860).

Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Sumatra, Borneo.

40. *Mycalesis* (*Mydosama*) *anapita*, Moore.

Mycalesis anapita, Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus., E. I. C. i, p. 232, (1857).

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo.

41. *Mycalesis* (*Mydosama*) *pitana*, Staud.

Mycalesis pitana, Staudinger, Iris. vol. ix, p. 230, 1896.

Mt. Kina Balu. I have only seen one specimen captured by Dr. R. Hanitsch at Kiou, Kina Balu.

Sub-genus *Nebdara.*

42. *Mycalesis* (*Nebdara*) *amœna*, Druce.

Mycalesis amœna, Druce. P. Z. S. 1873, p. 339, pl. 32, f. 1. Confined to Borneo.

43. *Mycalesis* (*Nebdara*) *kina*, Staud.

Mycalesis kina, Staudinger. Iris. vol. v, p. 451 (1892). Mt. Kina Balu.

Sub-genus *Suralaya.*

44. *Mycalesis* (*Suralaya*) *orseis* Hew.

Mycalesis orseis, Hewitson, Exot. Butt. iii, p. 89, *Myc.* pl. 6, figs. 36, 37, ♂ (1864).

Occurs also in Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Nias.

Genus *Neorina.*

45. *Neorina lowi*, D. & H.

Neorina lowii, Doubleday and Hewitson, Gen. D. Lep. p. 369. pl. 61, f. 4 (1851).

Originally described from Sarawak, sub-species occur in the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, and in Nias.

Mr. W. Doherty (J. A. S. Bengal 1889, p. 124) suggests that this species is a mimic of *Papilio helenus* and writes " it may possibly be advantageous for a scarce rather weak-flying insect of *Morphid* or *Satyrid* affinities to resemble a common *Papilio* of powerful and irregular flight "; as far as my experience goes *N. lowi* is much more common than *Papilio helenus*, it is in fact one of the common butterflies of W. Sarawak.

Genus *Cœlites.*

46. *Cœlites nothis*, Westw.

Cœlites nothis, Westwood, Doubleday and Hewitson's Gen. D. Lep. p. 367, pl. 66, f. 2 (1851).

Sub-sp. *Cœlites nothis epiminthia*, Westw.

The typical form occurs in Siam, *epiminthia* in Borneo, Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula and other sub-species in Borneo and Tonkin.

47. *Cœlites euptychioides*, Feld.

Cœlites euptychioides, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep. iii, p. 499, (1867).

Borneo, with a sub-species in the Malay Peninsula.

Genus *Lethe.*

48. *Lethe mekara*, Moore.

Debis mekara, Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus., E. I. C. i, p. 219, (1857).

Occurs in Sikkim, Assam, Khasias, Burma, Malay Peninsula and Borneo. The dry-season brood does not occur in Borneo.

49. *Lethe cerama*, sp. n.

♂ *Upperside;* very similar to dry season forms of *Lethe mekara*, Moore, from Upper Burma, but of a richer brown and the ocelli on the hind-wing, smaller, but less diffuse. *Underside*, almost exactly the same as in *Lethe delila*, Staud. but the ground-colour is paler and the lilac suffusion less bright; the sub-marginal ocellus on the hind-wing is smaller. Expanse 72 mm.

♀ *Upperside;* forewing, rufous brown merging into fuscous at apex and external margin; hindwing, rufous brown with the abdominal margin pale fuscous and the lower two-thirds of the external margin pale ochreous. The six sub-marginal ocelli of the underside are indistinctly seen on the upperside, the first two as ill-defined black discs, the third as a small black pupil with surrounding ring, the fourth and sixth are hardly visible, the fifth as a large black pupil with surrounding ring. A black marginal line. *Underside;* as in the male, but very much paler, the first ocellus on the hind-wing larger. Expanse 68 mm. *Habitat:* Kuching, Sarawak. Types in the Sarawak Museum.

The male might readily be confused with *L. delila*, Staud. but the female is so very different to the female of that species that I have little hesitation in separating this low country form from the mountain species *L. delila.* The genus *Lethe* is in need of careful revision, a work that is, however, only possible to one who has access to the types of the various species.

50. *Lethe delila*, Staud.

Lethe delila, Staudinger, Iris. vol. ix, p. 225, pl. v, f. i. (1896)

Mt. Kina Balu.

51. *Lethe europa*, Fab.

Papilio europa, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 500, (1775).

Occurs in the Indian region, Malay Peninsula, Siam, Sunda Is., Philippines, Hainan, Formosa, China.

52. *Lethe perimede*, Staud.

Lethe perimede, Staudinger, Iris. vol. ix, p. 226, (1896).

Apparently confined to Borneo.

53. *Lethe darena*, Feld.

Lethe darena, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep. iii, p. 498, pl. 68, f. 4.5 (1867).

Sub-sp. *Lethe darena borneensis*, Staud.

The typical form occurs in Java; the sub-species occurs on Mt. Kina Balu.

54. *Lethe dora*, Staud.

Lethe dora, Staudinger, Iris, vol. ix, p. 226 (1896)

Borneo only.

Genus *Ypthima.*

55. *Ypthima pandocus*, Moore.

Ypthima pandocus, Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E.I.C. i, p. 235, (1857).

Malay Peninsula and the Sunda Is.

56. *Ypthima fasciata*, Hew.

Ypthima fasciata, Hewitson, Trans. Ent. Soc. (3) vol. ii, p. 287, n. 12, (1865.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Borneo.

57. *Ypthima abnormis*, sp. n.

♀ *Upperside ;* fuscous, without ocelli ; the hind-wing is clothed with long hairs especially along the internal margin.

Underside—pale brown with dark fuscous striæ which on the forewing are segregated in three areas to form indistinct fasciæ—a sub-basal, a discal and a sub-marginal ; on the hind-wing the striæ form five indistinct fasciæ,—a basal, a sub-basal, two discal and a marginal. There are no ocelli. The abdominal margin of the hind-wing is rather deeply excised and the outer margin is slightly sinuate. Cilia fuscous. Expanse, 57 mm. *Habitat*, Kuching, Sarawak.

This is a very abberrant species of *Ypthima*; it has been suggested to me that it is merely a seasonal variation but as I shall have occasion to point out later, the Bornean butterflies do not show seasonal variation; all the species of *Mycalesis*, for instance, correspond to the wet-season phase of the same species, from other countries where the distinction between the fine and wet monsoons is better marked than it is here ; the dry-season phases of these species are not found in Borneo.—Type in the Sarawak Museum.

Genus *Ragadia.*

58. *Ragadia crisia*, Hübn.

Euptychia crisia, Hübner, Zutr. Ex. Schmett. f. 675, 676, (1832).

Occurs in the Malay Peninsula, Penang, Singapore. The commonest species of the genus.

59. *Ragadia annulata*, Grose-Smith.

Ragadia annulata, Grose-Smith, A. M. N. H. 1887, p. 435. N. Borneo.

60. *Ragadia melita*, Staud.

Ragadia melita, Staudinger, Iris. vol. v., p. 449 (1892).

N. Borneo and Kina Balu.

Genus *Erites*.

61. *Erites argentina*, Butl.

Erites argentina, Butler, Cat. Satyr. B. M. p. 188, pl. 5, f. 8 (1868).

Upper Tenasserim and Borneo.

62. *Erites elegans*, Butl.

Erites elegans, Butler, Cat. Satyr. B. M. p. 147, pl. 2, f. 4 (1868).

Confined to Borneo.

63. *Erites thetis*, sp. n.

♂. *Upperside*; semi-transparent cinereous, on the hind-wings the colour and markings of the underside are seen shining through; a yellow ringed, white pupilled, black ocellus occurs between the second and third median nervules with two much smaller but similar ocelli beyond it.

Underside; forewing of same colour as on the upperside, more transparent at base and this area is crossed by numerous irregular striae; two indistinct ochreous bands cross the wing, one is medial the other post-medial; a row of five sub-marginal small ocelli extends from below 5th sub-costal nervule to the first median interspace, they increase in size from above downwards; a marginal pale band. Hind-wing; basal areas and abdominal margin covered with fine fuscous striae; a medial ochreous band crosses the wing; the outer half of the wing is ochreous; a row of four black ocelli with silvery centres extends from below the 2nd sub-costal nervule to the first median interspace, the lowest of the series is large and has a fuscous suffusion bordering its inner half, the other ocelli are minute; a marginal fuscous line. Cilia on forewing cinereous, on hind-wing yellowish-white. The hind-wing is dentate and subcaudate. Expanse 48 mm. *Habitat*: Kuching, Sarawak. Type in the Sarawak Museum.

Genus *Melanitis*.

64. *Melanitis ismene*. Cram.

Papilio ismene, Cramer, Pap. Exot. i. pl. 26. figs a. b. (1775).

This common species ranges throughout India, Ceylon, Burma, Andamans and Nicobars, Malay Peninsula, Sunda Is., Hainan, Formosa, Philippines, China and Japan.

[Both the dry-season form *ismene* and the wet-season form *leda* occur in Borneo, but irrespective of the season; I have taken both forms on the same day in the middle of the wet-monsoon and in the middle of the fine monsoon, in fact the two forms fly together. The form, markings, and colouration of the imagines of these seasonal varieties are dependent on the degrees of damp or dryness to which the young stages (egg, larva and perhaps pupa, are subjected, hence a spell of wet weather in the fine monsoon—an event by no means unusual—would produce a brood of wet-season forms and conversely a spell of fine weather in the wet-season a brood of dry-season forms. *M. ismene* in its dry-season phase is remarkably leaf-like, and the insect has the habit of settling amongst fallen leaves and leaning, with both wings closed, over to one side, so that its phyllomorphic appearance is very much increased].

65. *Melanitis zitenius*, Herbst.

Papilio zitenius, Herbst, Natursyst. Schmett. viii, p. 5, pl. 182, f. 1, 2 (1796).

This species has previously been recorded only from the Indian region and the Malay Peninsula. The Sarawak Museum collection includes one female in the wet-season phase.

Sub-fam. ELYMNIINÆ.

Genus *Elymnias*.

66. *Elymnias nigrescens*, Butl.

Elymnias nigrescens, Butler, P. Z. S. 1871, p. 520, pl. 42, f. 1.

The typical form occurs in Borneo, sub-species are found in the Malay Peninsula, Indo-China, Hainan, Sumatra, Billiton, Lombok, Flores, Sumbawa, Sumba.

This is a non-mimetic species in Borneo, and it is quite the commonest species of the sub-family.

67. *Elymnias hecate*, Butl.

Elymnias hecate, Butler P. Z. S. 1871, p. 520, pl. 42, f. 2.
Confined to Borneo.

This species according to Fruhstorfer is merely a mountain form of *E. nigrescens*, however it is by no means confined to mountains, as it occurs at Labuan and Kuching as well as on Mts. Mulu and Kina Balu and I prefer to look upon it as a distinct and good species.

68. *Elymnias panthera*, Fab.

Papilio panthera, Fabricius. Mant. Ins. II, p. 39, n. 40, 407 (1787).

Elymnias lutescens. Butler, A. M. N. H. 1867, p. 404, pl. 9, f. 10.

Sub-sp. *E. panthera labuana*, Staud.

Labuan, Sandakan and Kuching, Sarawak.

The typical form occurs in Malacca, Sumatra, Singapore and Natuna Is., sub-species in Java, Banguey, Sulu Archipelago, Palawan, Upper Tenasserim, Nicobars, Nias, Bawean, Engano.

69. *Elymnias dara*, Dist.

Elymnias dara, Distant. A. M. N. H. 1887, p. 50.

The male has never been described; a description of a specimen taken in Kuching follows :—♂ Smaller than ♀ and darker. *Upperside*, dark purplish-black, fasciae on both wings as in ♀ but narrower and shorter and with a lilac tinge.

Underside, dark chocolate, the spot on the costal margin smaller than in the ♀, fascia on the fore-wing not so extended. Expanse 57 mm.

The species is confined to Borneo. *E. daedalion*, de Nicév. from Burma is possibly a sub-species. Both *dara* and *daedalion* belong to Moore's sub-genus *Melynias*, not to his genus *Elymnias* as erroneously stated in Lep. Ind. vol. II, p. 154, 155.

70. *Elymnias brookei*, sp. n.

♂. The outer margins of both wings are scalloped; the outer margin of the forewing is produced in the first median interspace into a slight lobe; the outer margin of the hind-wing is produced at the third median nervule to form a short tail. No modified scales on upperside of forewing; androconia on upperside of forewing as in *E. nigrescens*, Butl. *Upperside*: black, on the forewing a sub-apical macular fascia, a few indistinct striæ on the costa and an indistinct spot at external angle, blue-green; on the hind-wing an indistinct marginal series of blue-green spots. *Underside*: ground-colour fuscous mottled with dark fuscous, paler along costal margin and apex of forewing and at base of hind-wing, on the hind-wing a sub-marginal series of degenerate ocelli, six in number, black with white centres, the fourth and fifth the largest, the sixth very minute. Cilia on forewing fuscous, on hind-wing fuscous and white alternately, *Antennæ* reddish ochreous. Expanse 70 mm. Habitat, Kuching, Sarawak (July). ♀ Unknown. Caught in a trap baited with rotten bananas. In colouration the species approaches *E. esaca* Westw. but the shape of the wings is exactly like that in *E. panthera* Fab. Type in the Sarawak Museum. The species is named after His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak, G. C. M. G.

71. *Elymnias lais* Cram.

Papilio lais, Cramer, Pap. Exot. ii, pl. 114, f. A.B. (1779).

Occurs in the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Billiton, Java and Borneo, with a sub-species in the Indian region.

[For an account of the habits of this mimetic species see P.Z.S. 1902, p. 259.]

72. *Elymnias pellucida*, Fruhst.

Elymnias pellucida Fruhst. Ent. Nach. xxi (1895 No. 11 p. 1) ♀

Elymnias aroa, Shelford, P.Z.S., 1902, p. 273. ♂ & ♀

The species is most closely related to *kumara*, Moore: it has been found on Mt. Penrisen, Sarawak, and Kina Balu, N. Borneo.

Messrs. Pryer & Cator record *Elymnias annea* n. sp. from Sandakan, but give no description of it whatever! It may possibly be the same as *E. pellucida*, Fruhst.

73. *Elymnias penanga*, Westwood.

Melantis penanga, Westwood, Gen. D. Lep. p. 405 ♀ (1851).

Sub-sp. *E. penanga trepsichroides*, nom. nov.

(*Elymnias borneensis*, Grose-Smith, A.M.N.H. 1892, p. 428.)

There has been much confusion over this species—or sub-species as I prefer to call it. In 1869 Dr. Wallace described (Trans. Ent. Soc. London p. 324.) a female *Elymnias* from Borneo as *E. borneensis*. This species belongs to Moore's sub-genus *Mimadelias* and is a Pierine mimic. In 1887 Staudinger figured (Exot. Schmett. pl. 86) what he supposed to be the male of this species, but Fruhstorfer in 1899 (Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Bd. xliv p. 57) rightly points out that this is the figure of a female, however he then states that the male of *E. borneensis*, Wall. is "ganz blau und gehört mit *Mehida*' Hew. und *Sumatrana*, Wall. zusammen in eine andere

Gruppe und zwar in das sub-genus *Bruasa*, Moore." This is quite wrong, for Grose-Smith in 1892 (l. c.) described both sexes of an *Elymnias* of the sub-genus *Bruasa* from Borneo under the name of *Elymnias borneensis*; the male is blue above and is a mimic of the Euplœine butterfly *Trepsichrois claudius*, the female resembles the females of other species of the *Bruasa* section and is not a Pierine mimic as is the female of Wallace's species. Grose-Smith's name *borneensis* being then already occupied by Wallace's species, I venture to propose the new name *trepsichroides.* To make "confusion worse confounded" Grose-Smith described as the female of his *E. borneenis*, the female of another species of *Elymnias* of the section *Bruasa*—*E. konga*—the male of which was described by him in 1899. (A.M.N.H. p. 317.) An undoubted female of *E. penanga trepsichroides* (*E. borneensis* Grose-Smith) from N. Borneo is in the Sarawak Museum collection and is now described for the first time:—Very like the female of *E. penanga*, Westwood, but the sub-apical white fascia on the upper-side of the fore-wings narrower and more outwardly oblique, the costa of the fore-wing striated with white. Underside as in the male but less rufous and darker, the sub-costal primrose-coloured spot, larger than in the male. Expanse 65 mm. Hab. N. Borneo.

74. *Elymnias abrisa*, Dist.

Elymnias abrisa, Distant A.M.N.H. 1886, p. 531.

Sub-sp. *E. abrisa konga*, Grose-Smith.

As stated above, Grose-Smith's description of the female of his *E. borneensis* is in reality the description of a female *konga*; it is very like the female of *E. abrisa*, forma typica, but has more white on the upperside of both wings.

The following is a table of the species and sub-species of the section *Bruasa* of this genus.

Elymnias penanga, Westw., forma typica. Penang, Malacca and Singapore (syn. *E. mehida*, Hew.)

,, ,, sumatrana, Wall. Sumatra.
,, ,, *trepsichroides*, nom. nov. Borneo. (=*borneensis*, Grose-Smith.)

Elymnias abrisa, Dist., forma typica. Malay Peninsula.
,, ,, *konga*, Grose-Smith. Borneo.

75. *Elymnias esaca*, Westw.

Melanitis esaca, Westwood. Gen. D. Lep. p. 405 (1851).
Sub-sp. *E. esaca borneensis*, Wall.

N. & S. Borneo.

Fruhstorfer has done something to clear up the confusion surrounding the species of the sub-genus *Agrusia* (Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Bd. xliv. p. 56, 57. 1899) but I consider the following table to be a more correct statement of our knowledge of the relationship between the different species and sub-species :—

Elymnias esaca, Westw., forma typica. Assam.
,, ,, *borneensis*, Wall. Borneo.
,, ,, *godferyi*, Dist. Malay Peninsula, Sumatra.
,, ,, *andersoni*. Moore. Mergui Archipelago.
,, ,, *leontina*, Fruhst. Nias.
,, ,, nov. sub-spec. (fide Fruhstorfer) Batu Is. (Mus. Tring.)
,, *maheswara*, Fruhst. Java.
,, *egialina*, Feld. Philippines.

E. esaca, Westw., has been wrongly recorded from Borneo. Bornean male specimens have a red patch at the base of the hind-wing below, which males of *E. esaca* have not, and I have no doubt at all but that the so-called *esaca* (male) of Borneo is nothing but the male of Wallace's species *Elymnias borneensis* (cf. *antea*). Distant has confused the female of *godferyi* with the females of

Wallace's species and so has wrongly recorded this species also from Borneo ; as pointed out by Fruhstorfer *E. esacoides*, de N., described from a male only, is probably the male of *E. godferyi*, Dist. *E. andersoni*, Moore., I regard as a sub-species of *E. esaca*. The female of *E. esaca* has not yet been described, it will prove to be a Pierine mimic.

Sub-fam. AMATHUSIINÆ.

Genus *Zeuxidia.*

Sect. i.

76. *Zeuxidia amethystus*, Butl.

Zeuxidia amethystus, Butler, P. Z. S. 1865 p. 485.

The species appears to have been recorded previously from the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra only.

[In common with nearly all the *Amathusiinae*, this species can be taken in traps baited with rotten fruit].

77. *Zeuxidia doubledaii*, Westw.

Zeuxidia doubledaii, Westwood, Gen. D. Lep. p. 329 pl. 52, f. 1 (1851).

Previously recorded from the Malay Peninsula and Penang only.

78. *Zeuxidia wallacei*, Feld.

Zeuxidia wallacei, Felder. Reise Nov. Lep. p. 461, pl. 62, f. 3.

Confined to Borneo.

Sect. ii. *Zeuxaltis.*

79. *Zeuxidia pryeri*, Butler.

Zeuxidia (*Zeuxaltis*) *pryeri*, Butler. A. M. N H. 1897, vol. 19, p. 469.

N. Borneo

Genus. *Amathuxidia.*

80. *Amathuxidia amythaon*, Doubl.

Amathusia amythaon, Doubleday, A. M. N. H. 1847, p. 175, *A. amythaon ottomana*, Butl.

The typical form occurs in the Indian region, *ottomana* in Borneo and another sub-species in the Malay Peninsula.

Genus *Amaxidia.*

81. *Amaxidia aureliana*, Honr.

Amaxidia aureliana, Honr. Berl. Ent. Zeit. 1889, p. 162.

Confined to Borneo.

This may perhaps be only a sub-species of *A. aurelius* Cr., from the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Genus *Amathusia.*

Sect. i.

82. *Amathusia phidippus*, Joh.

Papilio phidippus, Johanssen. Amoen. Acad. vi. p. 402 (1764).

Borneo, Java, Sumatra with sub-species in the Malay Peninsula, Burma, Tenasserim, Nias, Mentawei, Celebes, Torres Straits (?)

83. *Amathusia schönbergi*, Honr.

Amathusia schönbergi, Honrath. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. p. 347 T. vi. f. 1 (1887).

Sub-sp. *A. schonbergi borneensis*, Fruhst.

Banjermassin. The typical form occurs in Pegu, Tenasserim and the Malay Peninsula.

Sect. ii. *Pseudamathusia.*

84. *Amathusia ochreofusca*, Honr.

Pseudamathusia ochreofusca, Honr. Iris. 1886, p. 348.

Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra.

Genus *Thaumantis.*

Sect. i.

85. *Thaumantis odana*, Godt.

Morpho odana, Godart, Enc. Meth. ix. p. 445, (1823).

Malay Peninsula, Nias and the Greater Sunda Is.

Sect. ii, *Kringana.*

86. *Thaumantis noureddin*, Westw.

Thaumantis noureddin, Westwood, Gen. D. Lep. p. 337, (1851).

Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

87. *Thaumantis lucipor*, Westw.

Thaumantis lucipor, Westwood, Gen. D. Lep. p. 337, (1851).

Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

Sect. iii, *Thauria.*

88. *Thaumantis aliris*, Westw.

Thaumantis aliris, Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc, 1856, p. 176, pl. 17.

Confined to Borneo.

Genus *Discophora.*

89. *Discophora necho*, Feld.

Discophora necho, Felder, Reise Nov., Lep. iii, p. 462, (1867).

Sub-sp. *D. necho cheops*, Feld.

The typical form occurs in Java, *cheops* in Borneo. other sub-species in Sumatra, Nias, Palawan and the Philippines.

90. *Discophora tullia*, Cr.

Papilio tullia, Cramer, Pap. Exot. i, pl. 81, figs. A. B., (1775).

Sub-sp. *D. tullia sondaica*, Boisd.

The typical form occurs in Hongkong, *sondaica* in Java, Sumatra and Borneo, other sub-species in India, Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula and the Philippines.

91. *Discophora amethystina*, Stich.

Discophora amethystina, Stichel, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. xlvi. S. B .p. 4, (1901).

Borneo. I am not acquainted with this recently described species.

Messrs. Pryer and Cator also record *Discophora celinde*, Stoll. and *Discophora ogina*, Hübn, from Borneo, but without having actually taken specimens of these species, so that the records must be regarded as extremely doubtful.

Genus *Enispe.*

92. *Enispe milvus*, Staud.

Enispe milvus, Staudinger, Iris vol. ix, p. 231, pl. v. f. 4, (1896).

Mount Kina Balu.

Marshall and de Niceville in Butterflies of India, vol. i, p. 312, record *Stichophthalma nourmahal*, Westw. from India, Sikkim and Borneo ; the latter locality is evidently erroneous and I can find no confirmation of it in any other publications on Oriental butterflies.

Genus *Clerome.*

93. *Clerome phaon*, Erichs.

Papilio phaon, Erichson, N. A. Acad. N.C. p. 401, pl. 50, figs 1, 1a (1834).

Philippines and Borneo.

Westwood (Trans. Ent. Soc., London, 1856, p. 186), gives Borneo as one of the localities of this species, the locality has up to the present never been confirmed ; there are however several undoubted specimens of this species in the Sarawak Museum collection from Limbang and Trusan, N. Sarawak. As before mentioned there is an infiltration of Philippine forms to be discerned in the N. Borneo fauna.

94. *Clerome gracilis*, Butl.

Clerome gracilis, Butler A.M.N.H., 1867, p. 401, pl. 8, f. 7.

Malacca, Singapore, Borneo, Sumatra.

I cannot agree with Fruhstorfer in regarding this as a sub-species of *phaon*.

95. *Clerome stomphax*, Westw.

Clerome stomphax, Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1856, p. 186, pl. 21, figs. 3, 4.

Borneo.

96. *Clerome besa*, Hew.

Clerome besa, Hewitson, Exot. Butt. iii, *Cl.* pl. 1, fig. 1, (1863).

Fruhstorfer considers this to be merely an aberration of the preceding species.

Borneo.

97. *Clerome arcesilaus*, Fab.

Papilio arcesilaus, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. ii. p. 28, (1787).

Indian region, Siam, Malay Peninsula, the Greater Sunda Is. and Bali.

98. *Clerome kirata*, de Nicév.

Clerome kirata, de Nicéville, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 1891, p. 344, Pl. F. fig. 3.

Malay Peninsula, Borneo (Kina Balu), Sumatra.

Genus *Tenaris*.

99. *Tenaris occulta*, Grose-Smith.

Tenaris occulta, Grose-Smith, A.M.N.H. 1889. p. 316, Borneo.

Genus *Xanthotænia.*

100. *Xanthotænia busiris*, Westw.

Xanthotænia busiris, Westwood, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1856, p. 187.

Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula, the Greater Sunda Is., and Nias.

Genus *Amnosia*,

101. *Amnosia baluana*, Fruhst.

Amnosia baluana, Fruhstorfer, Ent. Nachr. xx, No. 19, p. i, (1894).

N. and S. Borneo.

Herr Fruhstorfer informs me that in his collection is a female of this species from S. Borneo which differs somewhat from the type female from Kina Balu; I have only seen specimens from Mt. Matang near Kuching and these do not appear to differ in any way from the published description of the Kina Balu form: Herr Fruhstorfer's S. Borneo specimen is evidently from the low-country.

The position of this genus is very doubtful. I follow Fruhstorfer in placing it amongst the *Amathusiinæ*; de Nicéville suggested that it should come at the end of the *Satyrinæ*, whilst Felder and Schatz-Röber placed it amongst the *Nymphalinæ*, probably its correct position.